

1642-1646

English CIVIL WAR

Roundheads won over Cavaliers

1643 - Battle of Marston Moor

1645 - Battle of Naseby

1642

Froissart

Death of RICHELIEU.

1642

Galileo died

1642 - 1727

ISAAC NEWTON'S LIFE

1642

Nineteen Propositions

host parliamentary manifesto before
the outbreak to supply Charles I
with revenue in return for
severe curtailment of royal prerogative;
asserted Parliament's right to approve
members of the Crown and to exercise
more control over the Army; demanded
reformation of Church and alliance
with United Provinces. Rejected by the

king in moderate answer upholding
"mixed government," which won wavering
to the royalist cause.

1642

Galileo died.
Newton was born.

Civil War begins in England

1642

In Oct 1641, rebellion against English rule broke out in Ireland. Behind it lay resentment at Charles I's efforts to impose in Ireland an oligarchy of English planters and fear of the Puritan Long Parliament's ambition to oust papery and convert Ireland to some form of Protestant faith. The great effect of the rebellion was to drive a deeper wedge between Charles and parliament.

Parliament had already seen its attempts to reform the English Church blocked by a royalist house of

Lords. It distrusted Charles's willingness to uphold its constitutional reforms, so it was unwilling to vote supplies to raise an army to put down the Duke's revolt unless control of the army was placed in its own hands. This was the central clause of the 19 Propositions addressed to Charles in 1642. These were an assault on the King's encroachments. It drove moderates to the King's side and gave him a party in the House of Commons. The opposition became more radical in matters constitutional. The King and his opponents were so divided that the issue could only be resolved by war.

1642

Van DiEMEN's Land and
New Zealand discovered
by TASMAN, a Dutchman

1642

England
Civil war and revolution.

1642-1727

Newton